

L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 20 and December 3, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of North Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription \* \* \* The Worm Expeller Good for many cases of so-called Cholera in Hogs, such as Diarrhœa, Bowel Troubles, Kidney Worms, etc. For Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other Bowel Troubles resembling Cholera. For Kidney Worms or Paralysis. To Prevent Disease."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of magnesium sulphate, ferrous sulphate, sodium chlorid, charcoal, American wormseed, and mill screenings.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements were false and fraudulent and were applied to said articles so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof that the article was in whole or in part an effective remedy for the purpose for which it was recommended, when, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 1 and April 20, 1920, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8895. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. \* \* \* v. 50 Cheeses. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 12228. I. S. No. 16523-r. S. No. E-2000.)

On or about March 3, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cheeses, at Edenton, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Charles Syer & Co., Norfolk, Va., on or about December 30, 1919, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On April 20, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8896. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1,121 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 12456. I. S. No. 381-r. S. No. E-2147.)

On May 17, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,121 cases, each case containing 48 cans, of canned salmon, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 7, 1919, and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Hall's